

By Mr. PETERS: Petition of 12 citizens of Waterville, Me., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of citizens of Red Bluff, Cal., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of Los Angeles (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring House joint resolution 344, for national marketing commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: Petitions of sundry citizens of the third congressional district of Connecticut, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the Nord-Oestliche Saengerbund of America, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of members of Christian Endeavor of First Congregational Church of Woburn, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petitions of Pleasant View Sunday School, of Somerset County, N. J., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of New Jersey League of Building and Loan Associations, urging that they be exempt from the emergency-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SELDOMRIDGE: Petitions of sundry citizens and organizations of the State of Colorado, favoring the passage of the Hamill bill (H. R. 5139); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petitions of sundry church organizations and citizens of the State of Colorado, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of congressional district No. 2, State of Colorado, favoring passage of bill known as United States warehouse act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SIMS: Petition of citizens of Westport, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Protest of George Fulwell and Detroit Hotel Association, citizens of Detroit; 4 citizens of Kalamazoo; 1 citizen of Battle Creek; Michael Dawson and Cigar-makers' Union No. 209, Coldwater, all in the State of Michigan, against national prohibition (Hobson resolution); to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of F. S. Goodrich and 10 other citizens of Albion, C. S. Burns and 9 other citizens of Coldwater, W. E. Westworth and 84 other citizens of Battle Creek, Albert Murray and 16 other citizens of Charlotte, Howard H. Hicks and 3 other citizens of Hillsdale, W. W. Warren and 22 other citizens of Union City, A. T. Vary and 24 other citizens of Marshall, S. J. Wykkel and 16 other citizens of Kalamazoo, all in the State of Michigan, in favor of national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Petition of Mednallsolan Lodge, No. 34, International Order Good Templars, of Sandpoint, Idaho, and Boise Valley Ministerial Association, of Caldwell, Idaho, 5,000 members, urging national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 20890, granting a pension to Lizzie C. Bren; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of First Baptist Church of Boise, Idaho, urging the passage of the Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of associations opposed to woman suffrage of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., and Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of New York State, against woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis, Minn.; International Union of the United Brewery Workmen; and Model License League, of Louisville, Ky., against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of National Congressional Suffrage Association, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Antisaloan League of America; president of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Minnesota; Rev. George Michael, of Walker, Minn.; Synod of Minnesota, Presbyterian Church of America; and Sunday School Association of Wilkin County, Minn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEVENS of California: Petition of sundry citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of National Model License League, of Louisville, Ky., and citizens of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of Oakland, Cal., favoring the Hamill civil-service retirement bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition of citizens of West Virginia, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, protesting against House joint resolution No. 158, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we bow before Thee in this Senate of a great Nation and pray for the reign of the Prince of Peace. At this time, when little children sing for joy, when holy memories are awakened, when strong men know the passion of helpfulness and the poor the touch of sympathy, when wise men look back upon the lessons of an ancient past, when great nations feel the thrill of an angel song—at this holy time, we pray for peace and good will among men. For His name's sake. Amen.

### NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

UNITED STATES SENATE, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1914.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CLAUDE AUGUSTUS SWANSON, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. SWANSON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Journal of the last legislative day be read.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 288, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and a petition of Comfort Lodge, No. 438, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Cheyenne, Wyo., praying for the extension of the boiler-inspection laws, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GRONNA presented petitions of sundry citizens of Taylor, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRISTOW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Winfield, Redfield, Delphos, and Leavenworth, all in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kansas City, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Arkadelphia, Ark., praying for the further extension of the Rural Free Delivery System, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DU PONT presented a memorial of members of the Jewish Community, of Wilmington, Del., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide a literacy test for immigrants to this country, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Post Office Clerks' Association of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the dismissal of clerks from the Chicago post office, etc., and praying for the retirement of civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. KERN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Marion, Ind., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Hobart, Ind., praying for the creation of a national security commission, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the St. Peter's Benevolent Society, of La Porte, Ind., remonstrating against the transmission of anti-Catholic publications through the mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of local lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peru, Ind., praying for the extension of the boiler-inspection laws, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented memorials of Retail Clerks' Union; of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; of Sheet-Metal Workers; of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 50; of Stationary Engineers' Union; of Stage Employees' Union; of Barbers' Local Union; of Bakers' Local Union, No. 70; of Electrical Workers' Union; of Plumbers' Union; of Butchers' Local Union; of Vigo Lodge, No. 292, Machinists' Union; of Brickmasons' Union; of Street Car Workers' Union; and of Bookbinders' Union, all of Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES presented petitions of sundry citizens of Kent and Seattle; of the 3 x 3 Dry League, of North Yakima; of Local Lodge No. 6, International Order of Good Templars, of Seattle; of Dauntless Lodge, No. 93, International Order of Good Templars, of Tacoma; of United Lodge, No. 95, International Order of Good Templars, of Kent; and of Framot Lodge, No. 20, International Order of Good Templars, of Preston, all in the State of Washington, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Ocean Park, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of Local Council No. 1271, Knights of Columbus, of San Luis Obispo, Cal., praying that the President of the United States use his friendly offices to stop the persecution of Catholic religious organizations in Mexico by the constitutionalist party, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CRAWFORD presented petitions of the congregations of the Congregational churches of Fort Pierre and Ipswich, in the State of South Dakota, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURLEIGH presented petitions of sundry citizens of Maine, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RANDELL. I have a telegram from Horace H. Harvey, chairman of the inland waterway committee, New Orleans Association of Commerce, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 22, 1914.

HON. JOSEPH E. RANDELL,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The inland waterway committee of the Association of Commerce deeply disappointed that rivers and harbors bill does not provide appropriation for New Orleans-Morgan City link in intercoastal canal. Louisiana and Texas regard intercoastal as unit project and New Orleans-Morgan City link as most essential link in that project, giving connection from the Mississippi River to the entire coast region as far as Brownsville. Appropriation for this link would certainly be an appropriation to carry out a project already under way. If you deem wise, can get to Washington on any date necessary delegation representing demands of whole region affected by canal. This committee deeply regrets announced decision of the administration not to press for passage at this session of Congress a comprehensive problem of waterway improvement further developing the Nation's activities in this direction. Sentiment in this region will support congressional activity to have such an enlarged program written into the laws of the country and sees no true economy in postponing improvements which mean tremendous saving from flood damage and tremendous saving in the transport of goods. Please convey this expression to all members of the Louisiana delegation in House and Senate; also please have this telegram read into the RECORD.

HORACE H. HARVEY,  
Chairman Inland Waterway Committee,  
New Orleans Association of Commerce.

Mr. RANDELL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minden, La., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMERENE. I have received a letter from the Greater Dayton Association, a civic organization of the city of Dayton, Ohio, which includes certain resolutions adopted by that association against the movement for an increase of the armament of the United States. I ask that the letter be incorporated in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE GREATER DAYTON ASSOCIATION,  
Dayton, Ohio, December 17, 1914.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the board of directors of the Greater Dayton Association, held in Dayton, Ohio, on the 15th day of December, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas through Hon. AUGUSTUS GARDNER, Member of the House of Representatives, the following preamble and resolution were presented for our adoption, viz:

"Whereas statements have been publicly made in the United States House of Representatives, and not denied, to the effect that the United States is unprepared to defend itself in case of attack: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the ——— urges the Congress of the United States to adopt the Gardner resolution (H. J. Res. 372) providing for a national security commission to inquire into the question of the preparedness of the United States for war.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Senators representing this State and the Congressman representing this district."

"And whereas these proposed resolutions do not represent the views of the board of directors of the Greater Dayton Association: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That in our judgment this is not the proper time to consider any increase of armament by the United States, under whatever guise such a proposition may be presented. In view of the total collapse of the theory that excessive armament or general preparedness for war constitutes an insurance against war; in view of the approaching exhaustion of the great powers of Europe, with each of which the United States maintains the most friendly relations; in view of the prospect that the mediation of the United States may be a factor in a lasting peace; and, finally, that our view of the situation is wholly in harmony with the policy of the President of the United States as expressed in his message to Congress on December 8, 1914, we, the directors of the Greater Dayton Association, deprecate all military agitation in the United States as most untimely."

We respectfully ask and urge that you adopt this same attitude if you have not already done so. We believe the situation sufficiently serious to warrant suppression of all efforts to arouse a wrong spirit among our people.

May we have the courtesy and pleasure of a reply from you on the subject?

Yours, truly,

J. M. GUILD,  
Executive Secretary.

PRINTING OF DECISION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I present the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Five Per Cent Rate case and ask for the publication of 5,000 copies. The cost will be moderate. The decision covers some 30 pages.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. VARDAMAN. What decision is to be published?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the title.

The SECRETARY. The Five Per Cent Rate case—revenues of rail carriers in official classification territory; rate increases in official classification territory.

Mr. SMOOT. What is the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That 5,000 copies be printed as a public document.

Mr. NEWLANDS. There is a very large demand for it.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that the request may go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BRISTOW. My attention was attracted to another matter. What is the document?

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Five Per Cent Rate case.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that it may go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask the Senator from Utah whether he will not forego that demand? The pamphlet covers only about 30 pages. There is a universal demand for it. The Interstate Commerce Commission have requested its publication as a public document.

Mr. SMOOT. I understand that the Interstate Commerce Commission have already published it, and they have a perfect right to publish it and send it to whomsoever they please. We are not at the present time making public documents out of departmental publications. If we are going to enter into that policy there will be no end to it; it will cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. Before a policy of that kind is established I think the Committee on Printing had better pass upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made by the Senator from Utah, the matter will be referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

COTTON WAREHOUSES.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The House has passed the bill (S. 6266) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to license cotton warehouses, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and it has been received by the Senate. I ask that the bill be reprinted, showing the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and it will be so ordered.

THE ANGEL-HERALDED BABE.

Mr. RANDELL. Mr. President, when the Senate adjourns to-day it will be in honor of the birth of Christ—Christmas



Day—the season of “peace on earth and good will toward men.” I ask leave to read a few lines from the pen of W. C. Chevis, an illustrious journalist of the State of Louisiana, on this theme:

“THE ANGEL-HERALDED BABE.

“Twinkle softly, stars of light,  
“Christmas eve is babies’ night.

“Besides Christmas, is there in all the wide world a holiday consecrated to the memory of a babe? In America, in Europe, in Asia, holidays have been decreed commemorative of the achievements of colossal, sun-crowned men; but such holidays are local in their character, ephemeral, speaking comparatively, in point of duration. Monuments of brass, marble, and granite are erected in honor of Washington, Napoleon, Cæsar, but these monuments shall crumble into dust; the nations that constructed them shall become but dim memories of antiquity, and alien feet shall tread the massive ruins that shall slumber by the banks of the Potomac, the Seine, and the Tiber. Archæologists, peering among broken columns and moldering frieze and cornices of stately temples and palaces, shall decipher the hieroglyphics carved by stalwart races that spent their brief day upon a mighty stage, became atrophied, and melted away amid the gathering shadows of the somber twilight.

“But the Heaven-sent Babe, over whose advent angel choristers discoursed celestial anthems and Magi journeyed from the ends of the earth under the leading of a lustrous star, to lay their kingly offerings beside His lowly manger, commands the homage of men and angels now and through the endless ages. While the throne of the Cæsars was yet in its prime, the Christ child came to bless the home of an humble carpenter. With the purple blood of royalty in His veins, He was born in a manger, but kings journeyed over strange lands and through deserts wild to that lowly manger and bowed low before Him. He spent His brief life among the common people doing acts of mercy and deeds of self-sacrificing heroism.

“No crown save that of thorns adorned His kingly brow. He waged no wars, erected no stately palaces, temples, or monuments, and the scepter of His power was love. And thus He lived and wrought, from childhood on to mature manhood, when His course was ended and Calvary became the throne of power from whence emanated the marvelous doctrine of victory over all things through love. No newborn babe was ever honored as He was honored, no patriot ever endured the ignominy He experienced in reward for service that was pure and unselfish.

“And the merry Christmas season reminds the thoughtful parent that there are kingly boys and queenly girls in the homes of the land, before whose face the paths lead to mighty conquests through service if only the right impetus be given. Little reeked Mary, when she sought the seclusion of the cheerless manger to provide a nesting place for Him who was to become the Prince of Peace, that swift-winged angels of light should disclose her obscure lodging place among the beasts of the stalls and that the stars of heaven should guide illustrious travelers in their weary search for Him ‘born to command and strong to save.’ But so it was, and so it will ever be where high destiny awaits the command of ready and efficient service.

“When the three kings of the East prostrated themselves in adoration before the Infant Prince there is no record that any resident of Bethlehem understood the significance of the event or even manifested any special interest in it, but the birth in the manger conferred immortality upon their town, and ‘Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart.’ The potentiality of the baby might furnish an excellent Christmas theme, and it is certain that more intelligent interest is being felt in the babies of the land to-day than was the case in the time of the Cæsars. Considered from this angle, every mother is a divine Madonna and every babe an Infant Prince.

“Whether in the places of power or in the hovel of poverty, the birth of a child is a momentous event, for none knows whence are coming the boys and girls whose divinely ordered lives are to make of them living magnets, to the doors of whose cottages the world will make beaten paths across trackless deserts and build tunnels beneath granite mountains. And ‘Christmas eve is babies’ night,’ in commemoration of the Blessed Babe whose influences have swayed men and nations and the magic of whose name thrills the hearts of millions in every land and clime. The high minstrelsy of heaven inducted the Bethlehem Babe into His heaven-ordained work, and His homely philosophy and matchless precepts constitute a priceless part of the literature and art of every enlightened nation on this planet.

“It is needless to inquire, ‘What think ye of Christ?’ for men are divided in opinion as whether He be Messiah or mere man, but none challenge the all-persuasive influence of the service He rendered or of the supreme sacrifice He made. The lesson conveyed is, the potential life is the life of service; the man

who leaves a mighty impress upon succeeding generations is he who has given himself for his fellows. Men and women, even in this sordid age, are doing this every day; hence the association of ideas that link babies and Christmas so beautifully together should inspire within every heart a more generous appreciation of these little ones—

“Whose gentle souls might be  
“Tuned to highest minstrelsy.”

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Gallinger	Newlands	Smoot
Brandeggee	Gronna	Norris	Sterling
Bristow	Hardwick	O’Gorman	Sutherland
Burleigh	Hitchcock	Perkins	Swanson
Cañon	Jones	Pomerene	Thornton
Chilton	Kern	Ransdell	Townsend
Clapp	La Follette	Reed	Vardaman
Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Robinson	Walsh
Crawford	Lee, Md.	Saulsbury	Warren
Culberson	McCumber	Sheppard	White
Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Sherman	Williams
du Pont	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Works

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. PAGE] is necessarily absent.

Mr. KERN. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. LANE. I wish to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. NEWLANDS and Mr. KERN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I desire to make a short statement regarding the river and harbor bill. It will take only a few moments.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator from Nevada yield to me that I may introduce a bill?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not care to yield the floor.

Mr. ROBINSON. We were under the head of introduction of bills when the question of the absence of a quorum was raised, and I insist upon—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate was under the order of presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr. ROBINSON. If there is no objection, I ask leave out of order to introduce a bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. BRISTOW. Why can not we have morning business completed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If objection is made, the Senator from Nevada can only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRISTOW. Let us have the morning business completed. Mr. President. Then I shall have no objection to the Senator from Nevada proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is called for. Mr. NEWLANDS. The statement which I desire to make will be very short and I shall not consume more than five minutes.

Mr. BRISTOW. Some Senators have bills to introduce, and when the morning business shall have been concluded I shall be very glad to listen to the statement the Senator desires to make.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, the rule of the Senate, to which the Vice President called attention a day or two ago, unequivocally prohibits the Chair from recognizing a Senator to introduce a bill while another Senator is occupying the floor or discussing a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Mississippi that, under the rule of the Senate, the order of morning business can not be dispensed with except by unanimous consent. The Senator from Nevada can only proceed by unanimous consent under the rule. The rule is specific. Is there objection to the Senator from Nevada making his statement?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I shall be compelled to leave the Chamber in a few moments, and I request the indulgence of the Senate while I make a statement, which will not consume more than a few moments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none. The Senator from Nevada will proceed.

## THE NEWLANDS RIVER-REGULATION BILL.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, the Democratic platforms of 1908 and 1912 call in the most emphatic terms for full and comprehensive treatment of all the rivers of the country from source to mouth, including their tributaries, with a view to so regulating the run-off of the waters that fall from the heavens as to promote the beneficial uses of water and prevent destruction by floods.

The main benefits to be derived from the full control of the waters are the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands, intensive cultivation in the humid regions, development of water power, reclamation of swamp lands, and the promotion of transportation.

The Democratic platform calls for legislation directed to all these considerations, for coordination of the scientific services of the Government that relate in any way to water, and for cooperation between the Nation and the States through the creation of a coordinating commission with ample funds for the undertaking.

The bill which I have been urging for years, commonly known as the river-regulation bill, provides for all this and establishes a fund in the Treasury of \$60,000,000 annually for a period of 10 years, or \$600,000,000 in all, to be apportioned among the natural watersheds of the country, so that work can be contemporaneously performed in every section.

Through this bill all the rivers that empty into the Great Lakes, the salt and alkali lakes of the Great Basin, the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean, with their tributaries and source streams, will be regulated, their floods controlled, and the beneficial use of the water promoted.

The interdepartmental committee appointed by the President, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, has reported favorably to the President upon the general plan of the bill, without committing itself to the size of the fund or other details. The President is so far in sympathy with the general principles of the bill that he recommended at the last session an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill organizing the commission called for by the river regulation bill and consisting of the Cabinet chiefs referred to for the purpose of bringing into coordination the various scientific services of the country in the making of investigations and plans to be submitted to Congress. This provision, in the form of an amendment offered by me to the rivers and harbors bill, was reported, with slight changes, favorably by the Senate Committee on Commerce at the last session, but it failed with the rivers and harbors bill.

The question came up at this session, the short session, as to whether this amendment should be urged as an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill now pending. The President was willing to recommend it, provided the friends of the river-regulation bill thought it advisable. The question for discussion at the recent conference at the White House, in which the four Cabinet chiefs referred to and myself took part, was whether it would be advisable to accept this amendment as a step forward toward the ultimate passage of the river-regulation bill or whether the whole matter should go over to the next Congress, with a view of then passing a complete bill, providing not simply for investigations and reports, but for actual work.

The difficulty of the present situation is that the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House and the Commerce Committee of the Senate are favorable to the old system of a rivers and harbors bill which, so far as rivers are concerned, looks only to channel development and levee protection and gives the initiative to Members of Congress as to projects to be considered, each project being individualized and considered in the main without relation to other projects or to a comprehensive plan.

My individual view is that we have had enough of investigations and reports. The Inland Waterways Commission, appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, and the National Waterways Commission, consisting entirely of Members of the Senate and House, appointed by Congress, have both made exhaustive reports showing the necessity for the coordination of services and cooperation between the Nation and the States. I am of the opinion therefore that the appointment of another investigating commission will simply delay ultimate accomplishment and that the entire public pressure should be directed toward securing the early enactment of a broad, liberal, and comprehensive measure such as I have introduced, which will mean the immediate commencement of the actual work of construction, with an ample fund and all the machinery necessary for its continuous prosecution in every watershed of the country for a period of 10 years.

All this work should be directed to the important problem of slowing up the run-off of the water into the gulfs, bays, and

oceans in such a way as to prevent destructive floods and to utilize the water on its way to its ultimate destination for every beneficial and profitable purpose.

The President, without committing himself to this or any measure, is inclined to favor the general principles of the bill; but he does not think that there is time enough for its consideration at the short session.

While I am reluctant to lessen the pressure for legislation on this important question, and believe that the force of public sentiment should be continuously exerted, and while I have reason to believe that the measure which I have been advocating has the support of thinking people in every section of the country, I can not take exception to the position of the President, burdened as he is with the advocacy of other measures of great importance. I have therefore concluded not to press the matter in any form at this session unless a decided change in the conditions takes place.

I wish, however, to impress the friends of river regulation and water development with these facts:

First. That public opinion is against the present system of river and harbor improvements.

Second. That the committees of the Senate and House are favorable to the present system and will abandon it with great reluctance.

Third. That it is necessary for that reason to maintain the pressure of a sound public opinion in order to force the consideration of the measure.

To this end I think it important that the development of the rivers should be entirely separated from the development of the harbors. The harbors are a part of foreign commerce. The rivers are a part of interstate commerce. The harbors bill should go to the Commerce Committee in the Senate. The river regulation bill should, in my judgment, in the Senate go to the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which I am chairman, and not to the Commerce Committee, as the chairman of the Commerce Committee contends.

In the Senate this bill now lies on the table awaiting the determination of the Senate itself as to which committee the bill shall go to. If it goes to the Interstate Commerce Committee, we can then formulate all the necessary legislation that will make river development dovetail with the development of railroad transportation. Provisions can be secured in that legislation that will prevent the destruction of river transportation by the unfair competition of the railroads. Interstate commerce is one subject, and it should not be divided between two committees.

For the reasons above given I have concluded not to press the river regulation bill at this session, but to press it with vigor at the next session of Congress, and I urge all who feel the importance of river regulation to bring the weight of their personal influence to its support. It has been indorsed throughout the entire country by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and waterway associations. It has been hospitably received by the press of the country. It has received the indorsement of several State legislatures. It is the only concrete measure upon which public opinion can be concentrated. It is no new thing.

Pressure for the bill gives concrete expression to a favorable public sentiment regarding the principles of the bill and does away with the necessity for tedious elaboration in its advocacy. I invite the hearty support of all people who believe that water is a valuable asset; that it should be conserved and regulated as such, and that its highest uses should be developed and maintained with scientific accuracy. As the President so happily expressed it to the irrigation congress at Salt Lake, "the floods should be turned from a menace into a blessing."

Now, Mr. President, I offer, but not with a view to pressing the matter, an amendment to the river and harbor bill similar to the one which I offered at the last session. That amendment refers simply to the organization of the commission, and not to the creation of a fund.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator to what river and harbor bill he refers?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The river and harbor bill now pending in the House.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is the Senator proposing to amend a bill pending in the House?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No; but it is quite customary to offer in advance amendments to bills before they come to this body.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it will probably do no harm, and if the bill does not come here the Senator's amendment will be of just as much value then as it will be anyway, I think.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask that the proposed amendment be printed in the RECORD, Mr. President.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The proposed amendment of Mr. NEWLANDS is as follows:

Insert as a new section the following:

"Sec. — That a commission, to be known as the River Regulation Commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, two Members of the Senate to be selected by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House of Representatives to be selected by the Speaker, is hereby created and authorized to investigate questions relating to the development, improvement, regulation, and control of navigation as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, including therein the related questions of irrigation, forestry, fisheries, swamp-land reclamation, clarification of streams, regulation of flow, control of floods, utilization of water power, prevention of soil waste, cooperation of railroads and waterways, and promotion of transfer facilities and sites, and to formulate, if practicable, and to report to the Congress comprehensive plans for the development of the waterways and water resources of the country for every useful purpose through cooperation between the United States and the several States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals within the jurisdiction, powers, and rights of each, respectively, assigning to the United States such portion of such development, promotion, regulation, and control, if any, as can be properly undertaken by the United States by virtue of its power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and by reason of its proprietary interest in the public domain, and to States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals such portion, if any, as properly belongs to their jurisdiction, rights, and interests, with a view to properly apportioning costs and benefits, and with a view to so uniting the plans and works of the United States within its jurisdiction, and of the States and municipalities, respectively, within their jurisdictions, and of corporations, communities, and individuals within their respective powers and rights, as to secure the highest development and utilization of the waterways and water resources of the United States. Such river regulation commission is authorized for the purpose of said investigation and report to bring into coordination and cooperation with the Corps of Engineers of the Army, as a board or boards, the other scientific or constructive services of the United States that relate to the study, development, and control of waterways and water resources and subjects related thereto, and to the development and regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, and to consider as a part of its study of a comprehensive plan the continuance of such a board or of such boards with a view to keeping such services in coordination and cooperation; and such river regulation commission is authorized to appoint as members of such board or boards such engineers, transportation experts, experts in water development, constructors, and other employees as it may deem advisable to appoint and employ in connection with the investigation and the formulation of plans herein authorized and to lease offices. And for the expenses of such investigation, organization, and formulation of plans the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated."

#### APPENDIX.

Telegram from Gov. Woodrow Wilson to Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS:

SEA GIRT, N. J., September 30, 1912.

Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS,  
President National Irrigation Congress, Salt Lake, Utah:

Please express to the National Irrigation Congress my hearty approval of the policy it is met to promote, and especially of the policy of supplementing bank and levee protection by storage of flood waters above for irrigation and water power, turning floods from a menace into a blessing and at the same time abundantly feeding navigable waters.

WOODROW WILSON.

#### DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1908.

##### WATERWAYS.

Water furnishes the cheaper means of transportations, and the National Government, having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every watercourse in the Union which is justified by the needs of commerce; and, to secure that end, we favor, when practicable, the connection of the Great Lakes with the navigable rivers and with the Gulf through the Mississippi River, and the navigable rivers with each other, by artificial canals, with a view of perfecting a system of inland waterways to be navigated by vessels of standard draft.

We favor the coordination of the various services of the Government connected with waterways in one service, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of such a system of inland waterways; and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

##### NATURAL RESOURCES.

We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party; and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection, and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homeseekers, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron, and oil against monopolistic control, the development of our waterways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power, and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly; and to such end we urge the exercise of all powers, national, State, and municipal, both separately and in cooperation.

#### DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1912.

##### WATERWAYS.

We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to the conservation of our national resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional levee and bank protection below, and the diversion, storage, and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a

national problem. The preservation of the depths of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land, and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the General Government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year and thereby encourage water transportation is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the cooperation of the United States and the respective States in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of coordinating plans for channel improvement with plans for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the Federal Government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for draining the same, and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

#### CONSERVATION.

We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams, and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Nevada whether I correctly understood him? In offering the proposed amendment to the river and harbor bill I understood him to say that he did not intend to press it at this session in connection with that bill.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will content myself at this time with simply inserting the amendment in the RECORD as the amendment referred to in my remarks.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator, then, will not insist upon action on his amendment by the committee handling the river and harbor bill?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No. I shall not press the consideration of river regulation in any form, whether by amendment to the river and harbor bill or by separate bill, unless, as I have previously stated, there should be a decided change in the present conditions regarding legislation.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. SMOOT. I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is called for. If there are no further petitions and memorials, reports of committees are in order. If there are no reports of committees, the introduction of bills is next in order.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 7053) to authorize the construction of works for the protection of the bank of White River and the harbor at Batesville, Ark.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 7054) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Doran; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 7055) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Walters (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 7056) to limit campaign contributions and expenditures and to provide for publicity thereof; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 7057) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Coan; and

A bill (S. 7058) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Chaplain; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH:

A bill (S. 7059) granting a pension to George R. Acheson, Isabel M. Acheson, and Lillian J. Acheson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Luther H. Palmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. WARREN submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for clerks in the office of the surveyor general in the State of Wyoming from \$12,500 to \$20,000, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill

(H. R. 19909), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the act creating the Department of Labor and to appoint commissioners of conciliation, etc., from \$50,000 to \$75,000, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill (H. R. 19909), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAPP submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$3,000 to pay the persons who filed, annotated, and indexed volume 3, Indian Laws and Treaties, etc., under Senate resolution of March 3, 1911, and August 14, 1912, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. SHIELDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the omnibus claims bill (H. R. 8846), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

#### RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill (H. R. 20189), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

#### ADDITIONAL MINORITY EMPLOYEE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit a resolution, for which I ask present consideration, and after it has been read I will make a very brief statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The resolution (S. Res. 509) was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That an additional employee in behalf of the minority be appointed for service in the folding room of the Senate at a salary at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the resolution I have offered is in behalf of the son of a man who served in the position of Sergeant at Arms of this body for a great many years, with rare fidelity and with great courtesy—the late Col. Ransdell. In view of the fact I have stated, I trust that this employee may be granted to the minority. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. KERN. As similar courtesies were extended to the minority by the majority when conditions were reversed, and under the peculiar circumstances of this case, I hope the resolution will be adopted without delay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator whether it is a joint resolution or simply a resolution of the Senate?

Mr. GALLINGER. Simply a Senate resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is payment to be made out of the contingent fund of the Senate? If so, under the rule the resolution will have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. The resolution does not provide that payment shall be made out of the contingent fund. I suppose, if the employee is placed on the roll, he will be paid out of the regular fund.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that is the case, very well; but if it comes out of the contingent fund, of course, the rule expressly provides that resolutions of this kind shall go to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. GALLINGER. It does not so provide.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. MYERS was, on his own motion, excused from further service upon the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had approved and signed the following act and joint resolution:

On December 22, 1914:

S. J. Res. 213. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1914, on the 22d day of said month.

On December 23, 1914:

S. 94. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

#### PROPOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, as there is considerable executive business that should be attended to before the holiday adjournment, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. [Putting the question.] By the sound, the ayes seem to have it.

Mr. McCUMBER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). Because of the absence of the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], with whom I have a pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] to the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE]. On account of his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], which I transfer to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). Transferring my pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I desire to announce my general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], who is necessarily absent from the city. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] to my colleague [Mr. PAGE] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. CLAPP. I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE. I desire to announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. WEEKS] with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES].

Mr. CRAWFORD (after having voted in the negative). I observe that my pair, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA], has not voted. I transfer my pair with that Senator to the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. REED (after having voted in the affirmative). I cast my vote forgetful of the fact that my pair, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], is absent. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. CULBERSON (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] to the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON] and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. FLETCHER. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BRYAN] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] with the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS];

The junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN];

The senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON];

The junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CAMDEN];



The senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] with the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH];

The junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] with the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS];

The junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]; and

The senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. VARDAMAN. I have been requested to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER].

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 18, as follows:

## YEAS—26.

Ashurst	Lane	Reed	Swanson
Chilton	Lee, Md.	Robinson	Thornton
Culberson	Martine, N. J.	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Fletcher	Myers	Sheppard	White
Hardwick	O'Gorman	Shields	Williams
Hitchcock	Pomerene	Smith, Ariz.	
Kern	Ransdell	Smith, Ga.	

## NAYS—18.

Brandeggee	Gallinger	Nelson	Sterling
Bristow	Jones	Norris	Townsend
Clapp	La Follette	Poindexter	Warren
Crawford	Lodge	Sherman	
Dillingham	McCumber	Smoot	

## NOT VOTING—52.

Bankhead	du Pont	McLean	Simmons
Borah	Fall	Martin, Va.	Smith, Md.
Brady	Goff	Newlands	Smith, Mich.
Bryan	Gore	Oliver	Smith, S. C.
Burleigh	Gronna	Overman	Stephenson
Burton	Hollis	Owen	Stone
Camden	Hughes	Page	Sutherland
Catron	James	Penrose	Thomas
Chamberlain	Johnson	Perkins	Thompson
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Pittman	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Lea, Tenn.	Root	Walsh
Colt	Lewis	Shafroth	Weeks
Cummins	Lippitt	Shively	Works

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hardwick	Norris	Smith, Ariz.
Brandeggee	Hitchcock	O'Gorman	Smith, Ga.
Bristow	Kern	Perkins	Smoot
Catron	La Follette	Poindexter	Sterling
Clapp	Lane	Pomerene	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	Lee, Md.	Ransdell	Swanson
Crawford	Lodge	Reed	Thornton
Culberson	McCumber	Robinson	Townsend
Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Fletcher	Myers	Sheppard	Warren
Gallinger	Nelson	Sherman	White
Gronna	Newlands	Shields	Williams

Mr. TOWNSEND. I wish to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], is absent from the city and is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. LANE. I wish to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN].

Mr. LODGE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. WEEKS]. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES]. I will allow this announcement to stand for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-eight Senators have answered to their names—not a quorum. The Secretary will call the names of the absentees.

The Secretary called the names of absent Senators and Mr. CHILTON answered to his name when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. Before proceeding with the call of the roll on the motion to go into executive session, if there is no objection, the Chair would be pleased to lay before the Senate for reference a very short message from the President of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not think any business is in order when the roll is being called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair stated that if there was objection it could not be done.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair stated that a roll call had been ordered, and that without consent the message could not be read. If there is objection, of course the message can not be laid before the Senate at this time. The Chair wishes to state that this message ought to be referred before the Senate adjourns for the holidays.

If there is no objection, the message will be read now, before the roll is called. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we were in the midst of a roll call on a motion to go into executive session.

Mr. LODGE. Nothing is in order but the calling of the roll, of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Nothing else is in order. The Chair stated that if there was objection the message could not now be read. Is there objection?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is called for and objection is made. The Secretary will call the roll upon the motion that the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], which I transfer to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES], and vote "yea."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when his name was called). I desire again to announce my pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], who is absent, and I withhold my vote.

Mr. CULBERSON (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). I again transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] to my colleague [Mr. PAGE] and vote "nay."

Mr. GRONNA (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON]. As he is not present I withhold my vote.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I announce the same transfer of my pair as before and vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] and withhold my vote.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I make the same transfer that I made on the previous vote and vote "yea."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). Making the same transfer as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], and I withhold my vote on that account.

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], and its transfer to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], I vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. He is absent, and I refrain from voting.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement made on the previous roll call, I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLAPP. I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] and vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (after having voted in the affirmative). I do not think the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He did not vote.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I will transfer my pair with that Senator to the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] and let my vote stand.

The roll call resulted—yeas 27, nays 13, as follows:

## YEAS—27.

Ashurst	Lane	Ransdell	Smith, Ga.
Chilton	Lee, Md.	Reed	Swanson
Culberson	Martine, N. J.	Robinson	Thornton
Fletcher	Myers	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Hardwick	Newlands	Sheppard	White
Hitchcock	O'Gorman	Shields	Williams
Kern	Pomerene	Smith, Ariz.	

## NAYS—13.

Catron	La Follette	Poindexter	Townsend
Clapp	McCumber	Sherman	
Dillingham	Nelson	Smoot	
Gallinger	Norris	Sterling	

## NOT VOTING—56.

Bankhead	Cummins	Lippitt	Simmons
Borah	du Pont	Lodge	Smith, Md.
Brady	Fall	McLean	Smith, Mich.
Brandeggee	Goff	Martin, Va.	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Gore	Oliver	Stephenson
Bryan	Gronna	Overman	Stone
Burleigh	Hollis	Owen	Sutherland
Burton	Hughes	Page	Thomas
Camden	James	Penrose	Thompson
Chamberlain	Johnson	Perkins	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	Jones	Pittman	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Kenyon	Root	Walsh
Colt	Lea, Tenn.	Shafroth	Warren
Crawford	Lewis	Shively	Weeks
			Works

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 27 and the nays 13. There are 5 Senators present who did not vote; but if those present were counted, as may be done under the rule

heretofore adopted, it would not make a quorum. A quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Kern	Poinexter	Smoot
Catron	La Follette	Pomerene	Sterling
Chilton	Lee, Md.	Ransdell	Sutherland
Clapp	Lodge	Reed	Swanson
Clark, Wyo.	McCumber	Robinson	Thornton
Culberson	Martine, N. J.	Saulsbury	Townsend
Dillingham	Myers	Sheppard	Walsh
Fletcher	Nelson	Sherman	White
Gallinger	Norris	Shields	Williams
Hatchwick	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.	
Hitchcock	Perkins	Smith, Ga.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, December 29, 1914.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

With inexpressible love and gratitude, our Father in heaven, we would draw near to Thee and pour out our hearts in thanksgiving and praise for Thine own best gift to the children of men, the "Light of the World," the incarnation of Thy love; the express image of Thy glory; the Anointed One, whom Thou didst send to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and preach the acceptable year of the Lord. Hence, we pray for an universal faith which shall sweep away all doubt; an universal justice which shall right all wrongs; an universal love which shall dispel all hate, bringing in an universal peace which shall be stronger than war and unite all hearts in the glad acclaim, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." And now, O God our Father, as we separate to commemorate the Christmastide, open Thou our hearts to generosity and kindness, that we may give happiness to those in need, joy to those of our homes, and know the blessedness of self-sacrifice and bring us together again, the better prepared to do the work which waits on us. In the spirit of the world's Great Exemplar. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. FALCONER. Mr. Speaker, I would like unanimous consent to insert in the Record certain correspondence and affidavits in relation to actual homesteaders living on lands now contested by a railroad company in the State of Washington.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by publishing certain telegrams, affidavits, and so forth, about homesteads. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FITZHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of education.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Is there objection to the approval of the Journal? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to extend my remarks in the Record on House bill 6143.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the bill up last Wednesday when the House adjourned and which will be in order in a few minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I rise to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting remarks made by Mrs. Cushman, the mother of the late Francis W. Cushman, on woman's duty in politics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Two or three days ago the President sent a message here, which was duly read in the House, about building a legation at Habana, and asking an appropriation of \$100,000, accompanied

by a letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War, and the Chair ordered the message printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and also that the accompanying document be printed; but he did not notice that there was a plan of the legation in it, and, without objection, the Chair will ask that the plan of the legation be printed as a part of the document.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the Committee on Foreign Affairs desire to have this printed?

The SPEAKER. The Chair really does not know whether it does or not.

Mr. MANN. It probably will not be printed until after Congress adjourns if the plan goes in.

The SPEAKER. Well, let it stand over, then.

Mr. MANN. If they want it, all right.

### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H. R. 6867. An act to increase and fix the compensation of the collector of customs for the customs collection district of Omaha.

### NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication from the Secretary of War.

The Clerk read as follows:

DECEMBER 19, 1914.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the National Forest Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Inasmuch as there is considerable demand for information as to the lands being acquired and procedure adopted, it is requested that in addition to the usual number of copies printed there be printed an additional 1,000 copies.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,  
Secretary of War, President.

The SPEAKER. The Secretary of War asks that 1,000 extra copies of this be printed. It is the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission. He says there is a great demand for it. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I think they ordered some extra copies printed in the Senate. I think it ought to go to the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. There is another question about this. There are two maps to go with this, and the Committee on Agriculture wants the maps printed. Is there objection to having the maps printed along with the document? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This is referred to the Committee on Agriculture, together with the document, and ordered printed, including the map.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I understand that it may be difficult to proceed with Calendar Wednesday to-day, and I am anxious to conserve Calendar Wednesday as far as possible, because there are some bills that ought to be considered at this session, and the only chance for them to be considered will be on Calendar Wednesday. I understand the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moon] has some general debate if he can go ahead with the Post Office bill to-day. I would like to ask unanimous consent that the business of Calendar Wednesday be transferred until next Thursday.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how much time remains for general debate on the Post Office appropriation bill?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I did not mean to say next Thursday, but Thursday week from to-morrow.

Mr. MANN. How much time for general debate remains on the Post Office appropriation bill?

The SPEAKER. Not quite two hours.

Mr. MANN. I am told by the gentleman from Minnesota that gentlemen to whom he had promised time are not present. One of them has been ill for some time and is not always present, but was here late last night. I think it would not be convenient.

Mr. MADDEN. Could you not consider the bill under the five-minute rule?

Mr. MANN. You can not consider the Post Office bill under the five-minute rule to-day.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We might go ahead under the five-minute rule, and questions that are objected to can go to the end of the bill.

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to that, although I think likely one of the first things—

Mr. MOON. What is the suggestion?



Mr. UNDERWOOD. To take up the bill under the five-minute rule, and the questions that are objected to go to the end of the bill.

Mr. MOON. We might do some of it that way, but that is a mighty unsatisfactory way of disposing of the bill. If it is satisfactory, however, to members of the Post Office Committee and gentlemen on the other side, I do not object.

Mr. STEENERSON. I did not understand the suggestion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The proposition is here that we pass to-day's business—Calendar Wednesday's—over to December 31, and that we take up the Post Office bill to-day and consume such portion of the general debate as the gentlemen are ready to consume, and let the balance go over, and then to read the bill under the five-minute rule, and any paragraphs that are objected to go to the end of the bill, to be considered when it is taken up after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. STEENERSON. Any paragraph objected to?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. STEENERSON. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH] said he could not be here, and all the other members of the Post Office Committee belonging to the Republican side are absent, except the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. SMITH is here. I saw him about five minutes ago.

Mr. STEENERSON. I saw him, and he said he could not remain.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. Is there not some of the general debate that can be had to-day?

Mr. STEENERSON. I suppose so.

Mr. BORLAND. Is there not some gentleman on that side ready to debate?

Mr. STEENERSON. I have not discovered any orator on my side yet, but I might discover one later.

Mr. BORLAND. It seems to me it is a good time to get rid of it.

Mr. MOON. I will suggest to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] that we do not intend to use any more time in general debate.

Mr. STEENERSON. I have had only one application, and that for 10 minutes; but I want to give public notice—

Mr. MOON. Suppose you let that gentleman speak, then, if the others come in and want to speak afterwards, you may use up the balance of your time, so far as I am concerned, under the five-minute rule.

Mr. STEENERSON. The understanding is that any paragraph that is objected to will go over?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Any paragraph that any Member does not care to have taken up to-day.

Mr. STEENERSON. I would say to the gentleman that I do not know whether the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], who is very active in the matter, has any objection or not, but I am willing to agree to that.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business of to-day, Calendar Wednesday, be transferred to Thursday, December 31, in order that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moon] may move to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to take up the Post Office bill, with the understanding that general debate may proceed as long as anybody wants to debate; that the balance of the time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] that is not consumed to-day can be consumed next week when we meet, and the bill shall be read under the five-minute rule, and any paragraph that is objected to shall go over to the end of the bill and be considered after the Christmas holidays, when the bill is taken up.

Mr. WEBB. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WEBB. That request would simply mean that the bill now pending on Calendar Wednesday will come up for consideration next Wednesday and not next Thursday week?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It will go until Calendar Wednesday of next week.

The SPEAKER. The bill now pending would come up Wednesday of next week.

Mr. WEBB. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that the business to-day under the Calendar Wednesday rule be transferred until to-morrow week, and that the House now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the Post Office bill; that such gentlemen as are ready to speak in

general debate shall proceed to do so, and whatever is left of that time shall go over, and the bill shall be read; and such parts of it as are objected to shall go over until the end of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I suggest it is impracticable and not a very orderly way to proceed to have the bill read subject to having provisions go over at the suggestion of any Member. We are not going to make any real progress by doing that. I have no objection to general debate on the bill to-day, and I have no objection to considering the bill regularly with the requirement of a quorum. But I do think it is wrong to consider matters and have them go over if anybody objects to them.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to make this inquiry: When the Congress recesses it will meet next Tuesday. If there is not a quorum in the city now, after 400 Members were here last night, I presume there will not be a quorum next Tuesday, and I do not see that you can expedite business any, because the Post Office bill will come up next Tuesday in the regular order of procedure. But would we be in any better shape next Tuesday unless some arrangement was made about Tuesday?

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I find so much opposition to the suggestion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], particularly from members of the committee, that I believe that I shall give notice that I shall not make a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider this bill until Tuesday next.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama this question, in view of what he just said about next Tuesday: Would it not be desirable to make next Tuesday a Unanimous Consent Calendar day, so that we may dispose of some of the business on the Unanimous Consent Calendar? It is almost certain that you can not get very far with the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. BORLAND. Would the gentleman include in that the Private Calendar? We have not called that for some time.

Mr. MANN. Oh, we will undoubtedly call the Private Calendar some time before the end of the session, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is the gentleman willing to take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar to-day?

Mr. MANN. So far as I am concerned, I am willing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I first understood from the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moon] that he was willing to go ahead to-day; but his statement, just made, was that he desired not to do so, so that if that is the case there is no use in putting the request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asks unanimous consent to postpone the business of to-day until next Thursday—that is, until to-morrow week—and, pending that, he asks the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moon] if he gets into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on the Post Office appropriation bill to agree that those gentlemen who are ready to make speeches under general debate shall proceed to do so, and the rest of general debate shall go over, and that the bill shall be read and such parts of it as are not objected to by anybody shall be passed upon, and the parts to which objection is made shall go over. Is there objection?

Mr. BRYAN. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BRYAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want the Committee on the Judiciary to understand that so far as this shipowners' bill, to dodge liability in case of the death of employees and passengers, is concerned, in all probability it will be in the same condition when Calendar Wednesday comes as it is in to-day, because I do not intend to allow that bill to be passed until we get a quorum or allow the present status of it to be changed.

The SPEAKER. The chances are that there will be a quorum here.

Mr. REILLY of Connecticut. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. REILLY] objects.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, inasmuch as the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BRYAN] has indicated that he is not willing to go ahead with Calendar Wednesday without a quorum—and evidently there is not a quorum in town—that Unanimous Consent Calendar be taken up in lieu of Calendar Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the Unanimous Consent Calendar be taken up to-day in lieu of Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would that mean also that the Speaker would have the right to entertain a motion to suspend the rules?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; I did not include that.

Mr. ADAMSON. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. REILLY] objected only to that part of the request touching the appropriation bill. I do not think he objected to the second part of the request of the gentleman from Alabama with respect to Calendar Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. He objected; that is all there is about it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request that we may take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar in lieu of the business that is in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar to-day instead of the business in order on Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I feel obliged to object to that request, and I do it for this reason: The Unanimous Consent Calendar is one of the most important calendars that the House can consider, and each Member of the House is entitled to know when it is to be considered. To take it up in the absence of a large number of Members might not be doing the right thing. Therefore I feel constrained to object.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to arrange for the House to work to-day without a quorum, which we have not got. It seems impossible to do so, and I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to withhold that for a moment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks the gentleman from Alabama to withhold his motion for a moment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I withhold the motion.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, pending the motion of the gentleman from Alabama, I ask unanimous consent, rather than make it a question of personal privilege, to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes on a personal matter. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much to rise for the purpose of making a personal statement this morning. I do not know whether under ordinary circumstances I would have done so, because much is said in debate that should be taken as debate merely and not too seriously; but so many Members have spoken to me about the comments made by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BRYAN] yesterday on the speech that I delivered here on the prohibition question that I feel it necessary, having read in the RECORD this morning what he said, to say a few words. I am glad he is here to take notice, because I was not present yesterday when his remarks were made. Had I been present, of course I would not have permitted those remarks and insinuations against my personal integrity, against my morality, against my home, against my children, to have gone unchallenged.

I do not want to magnify the importance of the gentleman from Washington. I realize that most of us have taken his measure in this House. I do not intend to be sarcastic in this at all; because the gentleman from Washington may be conscientious, he may not be hypocritical, he may not be demagogic, and I trust he is neither. But the gentleman from Washington has a flippant way of saying things about other Members. Some of us may be guilty of the same offense. The gentleman from Washington some time ago inserted in the RECORD certain things about—

Mr. BRYAN. I hope the gentleman will permit me—

Mr. MOORE. No; I will not permit the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania declines to yield.

Mr. BRYAN. I will make the point of no quorum, then. I want it understood that I am to proceed after him.

The SPEAKER. Well, but the gentleman must obey the rules of the House, and he can not interrupt a Member when he has the floor without his consent.

Mr. BRYAN. I merely want it understood that I am going to make the point of no quorum, unless I am allowed to proceed after him, by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not make any such bargain with the gentleman.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; and nobody else will make any bargain.

Mr. MOORE. I realize that the gentleman from Washington belongs to that element of our citizenship which believes its views must prevail, and which thinks there is only one side to a question, and that is the side to which it gives its adherence. He believes there are no two parties to any problem; and there are no rules that apply to a man who believes he has the right to do what the gentleman from Washington thinks he has a right to do, regardless of any rights that others may reserve to themselves or which they are entitled to under the rules or under the law.

Now, I do not intend unduly to advertise the gentleman from Washington, because I think that is what the gentleman is after. I think the gentleman's particular specialty here is to get as much notice taken of him as anyone may be inclined to give. I say this good-humoredly, because the gentleman from Washington is a good-humored man. But I wish to say that when he invades the privacy of my home and speaks of those things of which he does not know; when he undertakes to misinterpret my motives, which he has no right to do, I have a right to resent what he says. And I say this in all kindness, because if I were to attribute to him things which he did not believe, if I were to ascribe to him motives that did not accord with his own principles, he would have the same right to criticize me.

Yesterday I made a perfectly fair argument upon the prohibition question. It is in the RECORD and speaks for itself. I have conscientious convictions on that subject. I have no leader on either side of the question—neither a prohibition leader nor a liquor leader. The best guide I have is my own conscience, and my conscience is supported by my understanding of the teachings of the Master Himself when He came upon this earth not to punish but to save the souls of men.

The gentleman from Washington took exception to what I had to say, and made capital for himself before that vast audience which sat here yesterday throughout the discussion. As to me, he said:

There is one gentleman who made a speech here to-day for the wets who, I think, is the most consistent of all who have spoken, and that is the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

For his suggestion of consistency I am duly thankful, but his statement that I spoke for the "wets" is an inference and is not true. I did not speak for the "wets," as he understands them and as I understand them. I spoke for what I believed to have been the best thing for all the people under the circumstances. I took no side for liquor, nor did I undertake to defend liquor in any part of the speech. I spoke as a legislator, for that which seemed to me to be just and right.

The gentleman from Washington continued:

Who stood here and defended the saloon as an institution.

I did not defend the saloon as an institution. That statement is gratuitous; that statement is scandalous; that statement is untrue. The gentleman continued:

And right along with it he defended open prostitution as an institution.

That statement is gratuitous; that statement is scandalous; and that statement is false. I did not defend open prostitution; I do realize what the gentleman from Washington and some others will not admit, that prostitution does exist, and in the spirit of Christ, whom they profess to serve, more with the lip than I do, I believe that something should be done to relieve that condition; to relieve and redeem those souls, if possible; to strengthen their lives, if possible, rather than by law and force, to ever and eternally curse them and send them to damnation. [Applause.] Upon this question I am no hypocrite; upon this question I do not vote or speak as a hypocrite. I realize that these unfortunate women are in the world; I realize that the cause of their sinning is man himself. I do not excuse the man, and I am ready to forgive the woman. I do not want to curse them nor deprive them of the right to fall upon their knees and ask for redemption. Christ Himself was crucified for doing that which some men are being crucified for to-day—standing for the rights of humanity.

The gentleman from Washington who is the representative of those who want to curse and eternally damn rather than save the wretched soul goes on and says:

He believed that the house of ill fame was right as an institution.

That statement is gratuitous, maliciously scandalous, and is as false as hell. He continues:

He did not defend the practices—

The gentleman from Washington seems to have had some opinions on this subject—

but he believed in maintaining the segregated district.

I have said here before that vice prevails. I am not satisfied it has been eradicated because we have passed a law. The



question is one of treatment. I have heard of these women being taken from their haunts and driven hither and yon. I recall an instance where in a large eastern city a spectacular raid was made upon one of these places. The women were driven out, so that all the world might see, even the little children for whom men pleaded here so piteously yesterday—those little children who have been made to sign petitions asking sedate Members of Congress to vote upon these great moral questions, sometimes contrary to their consciences and convictions. I have heard of instances where women have been taken out to be made a spectacle of, and then when they appealed to those who pointed out their sins there was no helping hand, simply a curse and the advice to go on—somewhere, nowhere.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MOORE. I ask, Mr. Speaker, for three minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks that his time be extended three minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask permission that I may have as much time to answer as the gentleman from Pennsylvania; that is, that I may have eight minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks that he may proceed for eight minutes after the gentleman from Pennsylvania has closed.

Mr. MOORE. Reserving the right to object, I will say that I have no objection to the gentleman from Washington befouling his nest as long as he sees fit.

Mr. BRYAN. It will be the nest of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington must not infringe on any man's time without his consent. Is there objection to the request that the gentleman from Pennsylvania may have three minutes more and the gentleman from Washington may have eight minutes to reply?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have read enough of the speech of the gentleman from Washington. It is composed of scandal and billingsgate, and I suppose there will be more, because the gentleman is a master of that art—and that is about the only one that he is master of. I have observed his brief career in this House only and have not had time to hunt him up. He seems to have been something of a wanderer on the face of the earth, until he finally landed in the State of Washington.

The people there appear to have got his measure, for they have called him back from Congress. Let him, as he proposes, make the most of his invasion of my character. Let him go to my next-door neighbors to find out what they think of their Representative. I welcome the scrutiny. When it comes to the moral issue, when it comes to the question of right or wrong, when it comes to the question of sincerity or hypocrisy, I would a thousand times rather stand here and before God with the conscience I have than be a hypocrite and a scoundrel, even though the galleries applaud it. Mr. Speaker, I guess that is enough. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, so far as the insult, the billingsgate that the inhabitant of Pennsylvania and the denizen of Philadelphia has just delivered himself of is concerned, I will say this: I am not at all surprised that that kind of language should come from him and that that kind of a position should be taken by him. What I said yesterday was, every word of it, especially so far as it referred to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, true, exactly as stated, and any statement that there is anything false in that—

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRYAN. Not until I conclude.

Mr. MOORE. I have just said that it is false.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must not interrupt without the consent of the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. BRYAN. The statement of the gentleman that what I said was false—

Mr. MOORE. I return the statement to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must observe the rules of the House, as well as the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I beg the Chair's pardon.

Mr. BRYAN. The statement of the inhabitant of Philadelphia is as false as his utterance was prostitute yesterday. When we had up the Kenyon bill here the gentleman got down into the pit there, and about the only man in all the roll of all of the Members of Congress who would open his mouth on behalf of the restricted district of the city of Washington, and

inferentially the restricted district of his own City of Brotherly Love, so called, was Mr. MOORE.

Mr. MOORE. Speaking for humanity.

Mr. BRYAN. Oh, yes!

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must not interject remarks while sitting in his seat.

Mr. MOORE. I beg the Chair's pardon again.

Mr. BRYAN. He opposed the principle of the Kenyon bill. He opposed the idea of doing away with these segregated districts, and then yesterday in his speech he backed up his argument made then by making that common brothel argument, that is furnished by every foul-mouthed brothel in the country, that when you do cut out the restricted districts you scatter the vice all over the city—just like he was making an argument that when you do prohibit a saloon you scatter the illicit sale of liquor all over the city, and here is what I said—and while he was speaking the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Fess] said something in an undertone, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania retorted, "Perhaps you know more about it than I do." The gentleman from Ohio, who has the respect of every man in this House, certainly to as measured a degree as the gentleman—Mr. MOORE—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman to order. The gentleman knows the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. The correct way to refer to a Member of the House—

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the word "gentleman." [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN rose.

Mr. BRYAN. Did I say "Mr. MOORE," or what did I say?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman did not observe the rules of the House, and if he does not observe them I shall insist upon his taking his seat.

The SPEAKER. The correct way to refer to another Member of the House is as the gentleman from so and so or as the Member, not "Mr. MOORE" or "Tom Moore" or anything of the sort.

Mr. BRYAN. Well, the Member from Pennsylvania—that is all right, is it not?

The SPEAKER. Yes; and then the gentleman can say, parenthetically, "Mr. MOORE."

Mr. BRYAN. Yes; Mr. MOORE made this remark to the gentleman from Ohio, and the gentleman from Ohio told me afterwards that it was about as gross an insult as he had ever received, a public insult thrown at him in that form; and here is what I said:

There is one gentleman—

I said "gentleman," and what do you think of that? [Laughter.]—

who made a speech here to-day for the wets who, I think, is the most consistent of all who have spoken—

Mr. Speaker, I did not accuse him of anything wrong—

and that is the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], who stood here and defended the saloon as an institution—

Why, he told us that originally they had 6,000 saloons in Philadelphia, and that by benign and beneficent laws passed by the City of Brotherly Love the number was reduced to 2,000 and that it is the most law-abiding city in the country; and he defended that proposition and the licensing of saloons, and there is no question about his defending them in exactly the words I said—

and right along with it he defended open prostitution as an institution. He believed that the house of ill fame was right as an institution. He did not defend the practices, but he believed in maintaining the segregated districts. He believed in maintaining segregated districts in this country for houses of prostitution, and the two go together.

I say that the gentleman made that identical argument, and it comes with very poor grace for him to come here to-day and say that a plain, clear, clean-cut statement of his argument befouls his nest; that a clear, clean-cut statement of the argument that he makes causes him to be accused of ill and filthy practices or views, or something of that kind.

I did not accuse him of anything in the world except his own language, and there is no gentleman, there is no fair person, who will interpret the remarks he made, who can fail to come to the conclusion that Mr. MOORE is opposed to the Kenyon bill, as he was here before, and as he expressed that opposition yesterday and gave the failure of the Kenyon law, as he alleges, here in the city of Washington as a reason and a ground for his support of the liquor interests or his opposition to the Hobson amendment. I certainly can not understand the processes by which any person could render any other judgment. That is exactly the fact, and he did make that defense.

As far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, the remarks that he makes about me and about my own standing in the community

where I live do not bear out. There is no truth in it, and, as I have said before, his utterances along those lines are just as false as his argument was proposititious, just exactly, and there is no question about his position.

There is no question about the views he takes, and when I said that the saloon and the brothel go together, when I said the segregated districts and licensed saloons were defended from the same source, I said exactly the truth, and I find verification for it in his argument. I did not mean to asperse the character of the gentleman at all. I gloried, I said, in his consistency, and I supposed that he would stand to-day for what he said yesterday. The matter of licensing houses of that kind is always brought up in every city where the liquor traffic is licensed, and it is argued that they ought to be licensed, that the women ought to be brought up and made to pay a regular license. That is the theory and doctrine of the restricted districts which the gentleman defended.

Mr. Speaker, I would say something about the character of the gentleman from Philadelphia along the line he spoke about my character, but there is nothing to it. [Laughter.]

#### HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with the concurrent resolution previously agreed to, adjourned to meet Tuesday, December 29, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting revised or supplemental estimates of appropriations for public buildings, construction and sites, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1430); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings of fact and conclusions in the case of Felix Scott Chambers v. The United States (H. Doc. No. 1431); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication of the Secretary of Commerce submitting an estimate of appropriation for a clerk to the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1432); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication of the Secretary of War submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1916, for defraying the cost of maintenance and extensions and betterments of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system (H. Doc. No. 1433); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting item of proposed legislation to be incorporated in the sundry civil bill relating to appropriation for Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service (H. Doc. No. 1434); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting letter from the National Association of United States Civil Service Employees at Navy Yards and Stations, Passaic, N. J., of scale of salaries adopted at the annual convention held at Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1435); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of an opinion of the Attorney General relating to the Government's claim against the central branch, Union Pacific Railroad Co. (H. Doc. No. 1436); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914; to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1393); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. STEVENS of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill

(H. R. 16875) to promote the safety of employees and passengers on railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1249), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 20327) to increase the personnel of the Army and organize a reserve force of citizen soldiery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas: A bill (H. R. 20328) to remodel the old post-office building at Austin, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 20329) to effect certain reforms in the civil service by segregating clerks and employees of the white race from those of African blood and descent; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 20339) to define the rights and privileges of the trustees of municipally owned interstate railways and construing the act to regulate commerce with reference thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 20340) to increase the appropriation for a public building at Elkins, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROCKSON: A bill (H. R. 20330) granting a pension to Sarah E. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20331) for the relief of George E. Megee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 20332) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jane Bush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 20333) granting a pension to William F. Leach; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE: A bill (H. R. 20334) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Bernkopf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 20335) to appoint J. D. Nevin a second lieutenant on the active list of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 20336) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Murrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 20337) granting a pension to Charles E. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 20338) granting an increase of pension to Job Ingram; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Missouri, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, relative to work of the Bureau of Animal Industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Memorial of 150 men of the Men's Fraternity, Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and Men's Bible Class of Temple Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, and sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, relative to work of Bureau of Animal Industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petitions of the Friends Society, of Providence; the Friends Bible School, of Providence; Franklin Perry, Russell H. Perry, and Henry F. Perry, of Greenville, all in the State of Rhode Island, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Columbus Branch, No. 689, Catholic Knights of America, of Providence, R. I., favoring protection for priests and sisters in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, Petitions in favor of woman suffrage from Barton P. Jenks, of Providence; Mrs. John W. Ellis, of Woonsocket; C. A. Crombe, of Wickford; Mrs. William H. Park, of Pawtucket;



and Ellen M. Anthony, of Providence, all in the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIEB: Petitions of Mrs. C. O. Baltzell, of Princeton, chairman of the First District Woman's Franchise League; Francis C. Hankins and Dr. Mary E. Phelps, of the Evansville Branch, Woman's Franchise League; and Luella C. Embree, of the Woman's Franchise League of Princeton, all in Indiana, in favor of the Bristow-Mondell resolution proposing Federal constitutional amendment providing that right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 154, Charles Setter, secretary, favoring the Cummins-Goeke boiler-inspection bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petition of Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Bureau of Animal Industry employees, indorsing the Lobeck-Lewis bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Mrs. L. F. Kreymsborg, favoring the Bristow-Mondell resolution for woman suffrage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SLOAN: Petition of sundry business men of Polk, Hordville, and Stromsburg, Nebr., favoring House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 29, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou dost fill our lives with precious memories. We have come out of the joyous season of the Christmas time, out of the holiest day in our Christian calendar, with the memories of home associations, the friendships, with the hopes created in us by the Christian faith, with the blessed ministry of a Christian civilization about us. We have come out of this holy season to address ourselves once more to the tasks of life. We remember the ideal life whose coming to the world we have commemorated, the standard of all greatness, the touchstone of all truth, the guide unto all the blessed destiny beyond us. Grant us the Christ spirit in all we undertake for our fellow men and for our country. Guide us unto great success and prosperity in our national life. We ask it for the sake of Jesus, our Lord. Amen.

NATHAN GOFF, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, appeared in his seat to-day.

### NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

UNITED STATES SENATE, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1914.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CLAUDE AUGUSTUS SWANSON, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. SWANSON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Journal of the last legislative day be read.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, December 23, 1914, was read and approved.

### LEGATION BUILDING, HABANA, CUBA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that the Secretary of the Treasury transmit to the House of Representatives an item for the acquisition of legation premises at Habana, Cuba, amounting to \$100,000.

This request has my hearty approval, and I venture to urge this appropriation upon the Congress with great earnestness. I think that the whole country now sees how desirable it is that we should be upon the same footing of advantage in foreign capitals that other Governments are. This purchase is recommended in the spirit of the recent policy sanctioned by

Congress in these matters, and I sincerely hope that we may not miss this unusual opportunity in the city of Habana.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 22, 1914.

[Letter and inclosure accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

### RATES FOR OCEAN TRANSPORTATION (S. DOC. NO. 673).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 18th instant, a preliminary report relative to the increased rates for ocean transportation since July 1, 1914, together with certain facts which adversely affect or injure American commerce, and so forth.

Mr. FLETCHER. The communication is in response to a resolution submitted by me, and I ask that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The communication and accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

### POWELL SCHOOL (S. DOC. NO. 674).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the acting president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for buildings and grounds, public buildings, District of Columbia, for an eight-room addition to the Powell School, \$66,000, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### STREETS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 675).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, submitting an estimate of appropriation for inclusion in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for increasing the width of roadway of Fourteenth Street NW., between F Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, to 70 feet, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

### CREDENTIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., chosen by the electors of the State of New York a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1915. The credentials are duly certified by the governor of the State. The Secretary will read the credentials in full, and if there be no objection, they will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PERKINS presented the credentials of JAMES D. PHELAN, chosen by the electors of the State of California a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1915, which were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Presiding Officer as Acting President pro tempore:

S. 6227. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Norfolk-Berkley Bridge Corporation, of Virginia, to construct a bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River in Virginia;

S. 6687. An act to authorize the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River a short distance above the mouth of the Little Scioto River, between Scioto County, Ohio, and Greenup County, Ky., at or near Sciotoville, Ohio; and

H. R. 6039. An act to reimburse Edward B. Kelley for moneys expended while superintendent of the Rosebud Indian Agency in South Dakota.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER presented resolutions of the Municipal Council of Bolinao, Province of Pangasinan, Phil-